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09/996,044	11/28/2001	Junichi Ooshima	450100-03633	1311

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EXAMINER

TRAN, TRANG U

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2614

DATE MAILED: 06/21/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/996,044

Applicant(s)

OOSHIMA ET AL.

Examiner

Trang U. Tran

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____. | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____.  |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1-4, 7-10 and 13-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Yuyama et al. (US Patent No. 5,825,408).

In considering claim 1, Yuyama et al discloses all the claimed subject matter, note 1) the claimed a display apparatus having a video signal input terminal for inputting a video signal from another electronic appliance is met by the portable television receiver 301 which has the input/output terminals T1 and T2 (Fig. 18, col. 20, line 5 to col. 23, line 9), 2) the claimed a receiver for receiving a broadcast signal is met by the TV tuner section 308 which received the TV broadcast wave by the antenna (Fig. 18, col. 20, lines 5-53), 3) the claimed a demodulator for demodulating the broadcast signal received by said receiver to thereby generate the video signal is met by the liquid-crystal display section that displays the video signal demodulated at the tuner section (Fig. 18, col. 9, lines 35-44 and col. 20, lines 5-53), 4) the claimed a display unit for displaying either the video signal inputted from said video signal input terminal or the video signal generated by said demodulator is met by the liquid-crystal display section 305 which can display an image on the basis of the video signal

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from the image processing section 310 that from the particular television broadcast is received (first mode) or that from transmission and reception of the image and sound data are performed via a particular communication channel (second mode) (Fig. 18, col. 12, lines 43-56, col. 20, lines 30-41 and col. 24, lines 5-62), 5) the claimed said display apparatus comprising: compression means for compressing the video signal generated by said demodulator is met by **the image compressing/expanding circuit 341** which performs a compression (encoding) process on the image data stored in the video memory 343 by a particular encoding method and also expands (decodes) the compressed image data received via the communication channel and demodulated at the modulation/demodulation section 309 (Fig. 18, col. 21, line 15 to col. 22, line 65), and 6) the claimed transfer means for transferring the compressed video signal from said compression means to said another electronic appliance via a bus is met by **the CPU 350** which multiplexes the compressed image data outputted from the image compressing/expanding circuit 341 via the buffer memory 340 to bus B with the compressed sound data outputted from the sound compressing/expanding circuit 347 via the buffer memory 348 to bus B and then outputs the multiplexed data as image and sound data to the modulation/demodulation section 309 via bus B for transmitting to the computer or terminal device (Fig. 18, col. 20 line 53 to col. 21, line 14 and col. 22, lines 37-65).

In considering claim 2, the claimed further comprising expansion means for expanding the compressed video signal, wherein said expansion means

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expands the compressed video signal inputted from another electronic appliance via said bus is met by **the image compressing/expanding circuit 341** which performs a compression (encoding) process on the image data stored in the video memory 343 by a particular encoding method and also expands (decodes) the compressed image data received via the communication channel and demodulated at the modulation/demodulation section 309 (Fig. 18, col. 21, line 15 to col. 22, line 65).

In considering claim 3, the claimed further comprising an RGB terminal for inputting an RGB video signal from said another electronic appliance is met by the RGB input/output terminal which provides to the ADC 342, the television receiver can be connected to video equipment including a video cassette recorder (VCR) and a laser disk player (LDP) or a computer (Fig. 18, col. 30, lines 54-63).

In considering claim 4, the claimed wherein said another electronic appliance is a personal computer is met by the RGB input/output terminal which provides to the ADC 342, the television receiver can be connected to video equipment including a video cassette recorder (VCR) and a laser disk player (LDP) or a computer (Fig. 18, col. 20, line 53 to col. 21, line 14 and col. 30, lines 54-63).

In considering claim 7, Yuyama et al discloses all the claimed subject matter, note 1) the claimed a display apparatus having a video signal input terminal for inputting a video signal from another electronic appliance is met by the portable television receiver 301 which has the input/output terminals T1 and

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T2 (Fig. 18, col. 20, line 5 to col. 23, line 9), 2) the claimed a receiver for receiving a broadcast signal is met by the TV tuner section 308 which received the TV broadcast wave by the antenna (Fig. 18, col. 20, lines 5-53), 3) the claimed a demodulator for demodulating the broadcast signal received by said receiver to thereby generate the video signal is met by the liquid-crystal display section that displays the video signal demodulated at the tuner section (Fig. 18, col. 9, lines 35-44 and col. 20, lines 5-53), 4) the claimed a display unit for displaying both the video signal inputted from said video signal input terminal and the video signal generated by said demodulator is met by the liquid-crystal display section 305 which can display an image on the basis of the video signal from the image processing section 310 that from the particular television broadcast is received (first mode) or that from transmission and reception of the image and sound data are performed via a particular communication channel (second mode) (Fig. 18, col. 12, lines 43-56, col. 20, lines 30-41 and col. 24, lines 5-62), 5) the claimed said display apparatus comprising: compression means for compressing the video signal generated by said demodulator is met by **the image compressing/expanding circuit 341** which performs a compression (encoding) process on the image data stored in the video memory 343 by a particular encoding method and also expands (decodes) the compressed image data received via the communication channel and demodulated at the modulation/demodulation section 309 (Fig. 18, col. 21, line 15 to col. 22, line 65), and 6) the claimed transfer means for transferring the compressed video signal from said compression means to said another electronic appliance via a bus is

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met by **the CPU 350** which multiplexes the compressed image data outputted from the image compressing/expanding circuit 341 via the buffer memory 340 to bus B with the compressed sound data outputted from the sound compressing/expanding circuit 347 via the buffer memory 348 to bus B and then outputs the multiplexed data as image and sound data to the modulation/demodulation section 309 via bus B for transmitting to the computer or terminal device (Fig. 18, col. 20 line 53 to col. 21, line 14 and col. 22, lines 37-65).

Claims 8-10 are rejected for the same reason as discussed in claims 2-4, respectively.

In considering claim 13, Yuyama et al discloses all the claimed subject matter, note 1) the claimed a display method carried out in a display apparatus which has a video signal input terminal for inputting a video signal from another electronic appliance is met by the portable television receiver 301 which has the input/output terminals T1 and T2 (Fig. 18, col. 20, line 5 to col. 23, line 9), 2) the claimed a receiver for receiving a broadcast signal is met by the TV tuner section 308 which received the TV broadcast wave by the antenna (Fig. 18, col. 20, lines 5-53), 3) the claimed a demodulator for demodulating the broadcast signal received by said receiver to thereby generate the video signal is met by the liquid-crystal display section that displays the video signal demodulated at the tuner section (Fig. 18, col. 9, lines 35-44 and col. 20, lines 5-53), 4) the claimed a display unit for displaying either the video signal inputted from said video signal input terminal or the video signal generated by said demodulator is met by the

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liquid-crystal display section 305 which can display an image on the basis of the video signal from the image processing section 310 that from the particular television broadcast is received (first mode) or that from transmission and reception of the image and sound data are performed via a particular communication channel (second mode) (Fig. 18, col. 12, lines 43-56, col. 20, lines 30-41 and col. 24, lines 5-62), 5) the claimed said display method comprising the steps of: compressing the video signal generated by said demodulator is met by **the image compressing/expanding circuit 341** which performs a compression (encoding) process on the image data stored in the video memory 343 by a particular encoding method and also expands (decodes) the compressed image data received via the communication channel and demodulated at the modulation/demodulation section 309 (Fig. 18, col. 21, line 15 to col. 22, line 65), and 6) the claimed transferring the compressed video signal obtained at said compression step to said another electronic appliance via a bus is met by **the CPU 350** which multiplexes the compressed image data outputted from the image compressing/expanding circuit 341 via the buffer memory 340 to bus B with the compressed sound data outputted from the sound compressing/expanding circuit 347 via the buffer memory 348 to bus B and then outputs the multiplexed data as image and sound data to the modulation/demodulation section 309 via bus B for transmitting to the computer or terminal device (Fig. 18, col. 20 line 53 to col. 21, line 14 and col. 22, lines 37-65).



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In considering claim 14, Yuyama et al discloses all the claimed subject matter, note 1) the claimed a display method carried out in a display apparatus having a video signal input terminal for inputting a video signal from another electronic appliance is met by the portable television receiver 301 which has the input/output terminals T1 and T2 (Fig. 18, col. 20, line 5 to col. 23, line 9), 2) the claimed a receiver for receiving a broadcast signal is met by the TV tuner section 308 which received the TV broadcast wave by the antenna (Fig. 18, col. 20, lines 5-53), 2) the claimed a demodulator for demodulating the broadcast signal received by said receiver to thereby generate the video signal is met by the liquid-crystal display section that displays the video signal demodulated at the tuner section (Fig. 18, col. 9, lines 35-44 and col. 20, lines 5-53), 4) the claimed a display unit for displaying both the video signal inputted from said video signal input terminal and the video signal generated by said demodulator is met by the liquid-crystal display section 305 which can display an image on the basis of the video signal from the image processing section 310 that from the particular television broadcast is received (first mode) or that from transmission and reception of the image and sound data are performed via a particular communication channel (second mode) (Fig. 18, col. 12, lines 43-56, col. 20, lines 30-41 and col. 24, lines 5-62), 5) the claimed said display method comprising the steps of: compressing the video signal generated by said demodulator is met by **the image compressing/expanding circuit 341** which performs a compression (encoding) process on the image data stored in the video memory 343 by a particular encoding method and also expands (decodes)

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the compressed image data received via the communication channel and demodulated at the modulation/demodulation section 309 (Fig. 18, col. 21, line 15 to col. 22, line 65), and 6) the claimed transferring the compressed video signal obtained at said compression step to said another electronic appliance via a bus is met by **the CPU 350** which multiplexes the compressed image data outputted from the image compressing/expanding circuit 341 via the buffer memory 340 to bus B with the compressed sound data outputted from the sound compressing/expanding circuit 347 via the buffer memory 348 to bus B and then outputs the multiplexed data as image and sound data to the modulation/demodulation section 309 via bus B for transmitting to the computer or terminal device (Fig. 18, col. 20 line 53 to col. 21, line 14 and col. 22, lines 37-65).

In considering claim 15, Yuyama et al discloses all the claimed subject matter, note 1) the claimed a recording medium containing a program readable by a computer for controlling a display apparatus which has a video signal input terminal for inputting a video signal from another electronic appliance is met by RAM (Random Access Memory) 351 and a ROM (Read Only Memory) 352 (Fig. 18, col. 22, lines 37-65), 2) the claimed a receiver for receiving a broadcast signal is met by the TV tuner section 308 which received the TV broadcast wave by the antenna (Fig. 18, col. 20, lines 5-53), 3) the claimed a demodulator for demodulating the broadcast signal received by said receiver to thereby generate the video signal is met by the liquid-crystal display section that displays the video signal demodulated at the tuner section (Fig. 18, col. 9, lines 35-44 and col. 20,

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lines 5-53), 4) the claimed a display unit for displaying either the video signal inputted from said video signal input terminal or the video signal generated by said demodulator is met by the liquid-crystal display section 305 which can display an image on the basis of the video signal from the image processing section 310 that from the particular television broadcast is received (first mode) or that from transmission and reception of the image and sound data are performed via a particular communication channel (second mode) (Fig. 18, col. 12, lines 43-56, col. 20, lines 30-41 and col. 24, lines 5-62), 5) the claimed said program comprising the steps of: compressing the video signal generated by said demodulator is met by **the image compressing/expanding circuit 341** which performs a compression (encoding) process on the image data stored in the video memory 343 by a particular encoding method and also expands (decodes) the compressed image data received via the communication channel and demodulated at the modulation/demodulation section 309 (Fig. 18, col. 21, line 15 to col. 22, line 65), and 6) the claimed transferring the compressed video signal obtained at said compression step to said another electronic appliance via a bus is met by **the CPU 350** which multiplexes the compressed image data outputted from the image compressing/expanding circuit 341 via the buffer memory 340 to bus B with the compressed sound data outputted from the sound compressing/expanding circuit 347 via the buffer memory 348 to bus B and then outputs the multiplexed data as image and sound data to the modulation/demodulation section 309 via bus B for transmitting to the computer

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or terminal device (Fig. 18, col. 20 line 53 to col. 21, line 14 and col. 22, lines 37-65).

In considering claim 16, Yuyama et al discloses all the claimed subject matter, note 1) the claimed a recording medium containing a program readable by a computer for controlling a display apparatus which has a video signal input terminal for inputting a video signal from another electronic appliance is met by RAM (Random Access Memory) 351 and a ROM (Read Only Memory) 352 (Fig. 18, col. 22, lines 37-65), 2) the claimed a receiver for receiving a broadcast signal is met by the TV tuner section 308 which received the TV broadcast wave by the antenna (Fig. 18, col. 20, lines 5-53), 3) the claimed a demodulator for demodulating the broadcast signal received by said receiver to thereby generate the video signal is met by the liquid-crystal display section that displays the video signal demodulated at the tuner section (Fig. 18, col. 9, lines 35-44 and col. 20, lines 5-53), 4) the claimed a display unit for displaying both the video signal inputted from said video signal input terminal and the video signal generated by said demodulator is met by the liquid-crystal display section 305 which can display an image on the basis of the video signal from the image processing section 310 that from the particular television broadcast is received (first mode) or that from transmission and reception of the image and sound data are performed via a particular communication channel (second mode) (Fig. 18, col. 12, lines 43-56, col. 20, lines 30-41 and col. 24, lines 5-62), 5) the claimed said program comprising the steps of: controlling the compression of the video signal generated by said demodulator is met by **the image compressing/expanding**

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**circuit 341** which performs a compression (encoding) process on the image data stored in the video memory 343 by a particular encoding method and also expands (decodes) the compressed image data received via the communication channel and demodulated at the modulation/demodulation section 309 (Fig. 18, col. 21, line 15 to col. 22, line 65), and 6) the claimed controlling the transfer of the compressed video signal obtained at said compression control step to said another electronic appliance via a bus is met by **the CPU 350** which multiplexes the compressed image data outputted from the image compressing/expanding circuit 341 via the buffer memory 340 to bus B with the compressed sound data outputted from the sound compressing/expanding circuit 347 via the buffer memory 348 to bus B and then outputs the multiplexed data as image and sound data to the modulation/demodulation section 309 via bus B for transmitting to the computer or terminal device (Fig. 18, col. 20 line 53 to col. 21, line 14 and col. 22, lines 37-65).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 5-6 and 11-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yuyama et al. (US Patent No. 5,825,408) in view of Haroun et al. (US Patent No. 5,787,259).

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In considering claim 5, Yuyama et al disclose all the limitations of the instant invention as discussed in claim 1 above, except for providing the claimed wherein said bus is a USB cable. Haroun et al teach that an entertainment system 10 is illustrated in Fig. 1, the entertainment system includes an EC 15 connected to various consumer electronics devices by a bus 20, typically, the bus 20 is an industry standard IEEE 1394 bus that runs at a rate of about 100-400 megabits per second, eventually, most video cassette recorders, digital video disk players, camcorders and similar low to mid bandwidth devices are expected to include connections compatible with the IEEE 1394 bus, bus 20 could be another type of bus, for example, bus 20 could be a universal serial bus (USB) (Fig. 1, col. 4, lines 5-60). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the USB cable as taught by Haroun et al into Yuyama et al's system in order to increase the speed of data to be transmitted because USB is a high speed bus.

In considering claim 6, Yuyama et al disclose all the limitations of the instant invention as discussed in claim 1 above, except for providing the claimed wherein said bus is an IEEE1394 serial bus. Haroun et al teach that an entertainment system 10 is illustrated in Fig. 1, the entertainment system includes an EC 15 connected to various consumer electronics devices by a bus 20, typically, the bus 20 is an industry standard IEEE 1394 bus that runs at a rate of about 100-400 megabits per second, eventually, most video cassette recorders, digital video disk players, camcorders and similar low to mid bandwidth devices are expected to include connections compatible with the IEEE

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1394 bus, bus 20 could be another type of bus, for example, bus 20 could be a universal serial bus (USB) (Fig. 1, col. 4, lines 5-60). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the IEEE1394 serial bus as taught by Haroun et al into Yuyama et al's system in order to increase the speed of the data to be transmitted because IEEE 1394 is a high speed bus.

Claims 11-12 are rejected for the same reason as discussed in claims 5-6, respectively.

### ***Conclusion***

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Utsunomiya et al. (US Patent No. 6,738,101 B1) disclose information outputting apparatus, information reporting method and information signal supply route selecting method.

Watanabe (US Patent No. 6,529,236 B1) discloses digital camera for outputting digital image signals and image reproducing device connectable thereof.

Townsend et al. (US Patent No. 6,501,514 B1) disclose receivers for television signals.

Itagaki et al. (US Patent No. 6,239,845 B1) disclose television receiver and receiving method thereof.

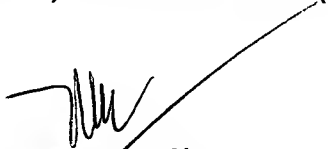
Kim (US Patent No. 6,040,872) discloses communication control device and method for television receiver.

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6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Trang U. Tran whose telephone number is (703) 305-0090. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 AM - 5:30 PM, Monday to Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John W. Miller can be reached on (703) 305-4795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

  
TRANQ TRAN  
PATENT EXAMINER

TT  
June 11, 2004